Appendix I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 727 asked by Sri N. K. Palanisami, Sri K. Sattanatha Karayalar, Sri A. Govindasamy, Sri N. R. Thiagarajan, Sri P. S. Chinnadurai, Sri S. Lazar and Sri A. A. Rasheed, at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 12th March 1959, page 105 supra.]

Main features of the tentative agreement reached between the Madras and the Kerala Governments in regard to division of the waters of Parambikulam and other connected rivers.

The Project on the Madras side aims at harnessing and utilising the flow of the Parambikulam Aliyar and Nirar rivers and the surplus flows of Sholayar for irrigation in Coimbatore district and Power Development.

The Kerala State has agreed to the diversion of the waters of Parambikulam river and its tributaries by Madras State from dams constructed in Kerala State limits. The Parambikulam Project of Madras consists of two parts :

Under the first part, a large storage will be built on the Parambikulam river by building dams across the river and its tributaries, Tekkady and Thunnakkadavu with suitable inter connections. Flows from Sholayar river which are surplus to the requirements of Sholayar Hydro-Electric Scheme of Kerala State will be diverted by a suitable diversion works into the Parambikulam Reservoir. This surplus will be of the order of 2,500 m.c.ft. in an average year. In addition to this surplus 16,500 m.c.ft., from out of the flows of Parambikulam, Thekkady and Thunakkadavu rivers will be diverted towards east through a tunnel 2½ miles long. At the end of the tunnel there is a drop of 500 feet which will be utilized for Power Development of 33,000 K.W. at 0·6 L.F. From the tail race of this Power House at Sirkarpathi a contour canal at the foot of the hill will be taken to Aliyar river which also will be dammed. Two canals will take off from this Aliyar Reservoir to irrigate areas in Pollachi taluk of Coimbatore district.

The other part of the Project consists of diverting the waters of Nirar, a sub-tributory of Periyar river, through a tunnel 6½ miles long into the Aliyar river. All waters in the river subject to the requirements of Irrigation of Periyar Valley in Kerala State limited to the natural flows during October to January will be diverted to Madras side. The water so diverted as well as the flows of the Aliyar at that site will be drawn through a short tunnel into the Nallar valley where a reservoir will be formed. From this reservoir, water will be conveyed through another tunnel and dropped over a head of 1,700 feet. Power of 80,000 K.W. at 0.6 L.F. will be developed at this spot. The water will then be picked up and let into the Palar river where also a small reservoir will be formed. Canals will take off from this reservoir to irrigate areas in Dharapuram, Udumalpet and Palladam taluks.

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The total areas benefited by the scheme will be about 2 lakhs of acres which may have mixed crops of paddy, cotton and millets. The total power output will be 1,13,000 K.W. at 0.6 L.F. The cost of the scheme will be about Rs. 30 crores. The return on the project will be about 6 per cent.

The Kerala State has proposed a Hydro-Electric Project on the Sholayar river, a tributary of Parambikulam, as part of the intergrated development of the waters of the Chalakudi river basin. The flows of Sholayar can be utilized in Madras State limits also for Power development and Irrigation in Coimbatore district. As a result of the Inter-State talks, the Madras Government has agreed to all the waters of Sholayar to be utilised for the full designed requirements of the Project in Kerala and divert only the surplus for use by the Madras State. The Sholayar Hydro-Electric Project which will be proceeded with by Kerala will cost about Rs. 4 crores. The capacity of the Reservoir is 4,500 m.c.ft. and the Power draft will be of the order of 380 cusecs and the gross head 982 feet. The installed capacity of the Power House will be 54,000 K.W.

Besides feeding the canals located in Madras State, the Aliyar Reservoir will also enable stabilisation of irrigation on about 20,000 acres of wet lands in the Chittur taluk of Kerala State. At present there are no storage works in this area for stabilising the irrigation of these lands.

The reservoir proposed on the Parambikulam will also help Kerala State in utilising any excess water over and above 16,500 m.c.ft. drawn by Madras. The excess up to 2,500 m.c.ft will be conveyed through the tunnels and canals and let into the Aliyar river for utilisation by Kerala State in Chittur area. In case the excess is less than 2,500 m.c.ft. it is proposed to be supplemented by diverting flows from Vettiar, another tributary of Parambikulam, by building a dam across that river by the Kerala State.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 735 asked by Sri P.G. Manickam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 12th March 1959 page 112 supra.]

I. *Statement showing places where the key village centres are located and the different kinds and breeds of cattle found in the centres.*

Centres. (1)	*District.* (2)	*Breeds of Cattle.* (3)
1 Hosur Cattle Farm	Salem	Hallikar.
2 Kangayam	Coimbatore	Kangayam.
3 Vellakovil	Do.	Do.
4 Malayandipatnam	Do.	Do.
5 Sivagiri	Do.	Do.